NOTE LII.

ON SOME SUMATRAN COLEOPTERA WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF LONGICORN.

BY

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Some days ago I received from Mr. J. D. Pasteur of Padang Sidempoean (res. Tapanoeli, Western Sumatra), a few Coleoptera presented to him by Mr. K. E. Keil, a military surveyor of the topographical service, who captured them in March of the present year in the neighbourhood of the above locality, on the eastern summit of Mt. Loeboe Raja at an elevation of about 2000 M. above the level of the sea.

These beetles, one of which proved to be new to science, belong to the following species:

1. *Odontolabis Lacordairei* Voll. — A female of the variety without the round orange-red spot on the front angles of the prothorax, and with the black suture as narrow as in the male. It has a total length of 38 mm. — Another, somewhat larger female specimen (41 mm.), presented to the Museum by Dr. Klaesi and likewise originating from Western Sumatra, shows faint traces of the red spots on the pronotum, and a suture narrowly edged with black. — A large series of males and both forms of the female (typical form and variety) has been sent over by Mr. J. A. N. Schagen van Leeuwen from Kotta Zuydewijn near Solok (Western Sumatra).
2. *Aceraius emarginatus* Fabr. — Two specimens.
3. *Xylotrupes Gideon* Linn. — Two females.
4. *Macronota Ludekingi* Voll. — Four males and three

females. — The type-specimen of this species is a male. The female has been described by Dr. Gestro (Ann. Mus. Civ. Gen. 1879. p. 10) under the name of *Macronota sumatrana*. — Both sexes were also found by Mr. Schagen van Leeuwen at Kotta Zuydewijn.

5. *Pseudochalcothea virens* Rits. (= *Bockii* Lansb.). — One male and two females. — The female alone was known up to this date: Sumatra-Expedition, Singkarah; van Lansberge, Ajer Mantjoer; Schagen van Leeuwen, Solok; Dr. Klaesi, Padang. The male differs from it (besides by the common sexual differences, viz. narrower shape, longer antennal club, longitudinally impressed abdomen) by having elongate tarsi, slender and elongate unarmed front tibiae, slightly curved middle tibiae, and hind tibiae which are feebly curved (the concavity on the outer side) and provided on the middle of the inner side with a compressed and acutely pointed curved appendage, which is obliquely directed inwards and backwards and reaches to the end of the tibia. Moreover the inner apical spur of this pair of tibiae is subacute, not broadly truncate at the apex as is the case in the female. Finally the sutural notch at the end of the elytra and the impression at the end of the pygidium is deeper, and the apical ventral segment is shorter and nearly impunctate. — The shape of the mesosternal process seems to be not quite constant in this species, at least in my Loeboe Raja specimens it is prolonged at the tip and consequently more acute with feebly sinuate sides; moreover the tibiae and tarsi in these specimens are not bright coppery but green with a faint golden hue on the upper side, and the palpi and antennae are dark piceous with metallic green tinges in stead of bright reddish brown.

6. *Campsosternus rosicolor* Hope var.? — One specimen.

7. *Ananca* spec. — A very mutilated specimen of a large cinnamon coloured species which has the legs slightly infuscate.

8. *Chloridolum Klaesii* Rits. — A single female specimen. — This species seems to be somewhat variable as to the sculpture of the head and pronotum. On the former the double

curved transverse line at the base of the clypeus is wanting in this female, whereas the transverse striae on the pronotum are more distinct and occupy nearly the whole surface. Moreover the bare stripes on the elytra are metallic green, not coppery as in the type-specimens.

9. *Pseudanhammus* (n. g.) *Keili,* nov. spec. — A single male specimen.

It is not without some hesitation that I propose a distinct generic name for this, I believe undescribed species of Monohammid. After a careful examination I could find no better place for my insect than in the genus *Anhammus* or *Monohammus* with which it has the majority of characters in common, viz. a declivous mesosternum which is neither produced nor tubercled, a strongly spined thorax, eyes of moderate size and not approximate in front, elongate antennae, a scape with a cicatrix, the head subquadrate (not transverse) in front, etc. From the former genus, to which it bears a strong resemblance in the habitus, it differs, however, by the want of a tooth at the shoulders, and by the different situation of the thoracical spines which are placed about the middle of the sides. From the latter genus it differs by the strongly granulate base and shoulders of the elytra, which granules are gradually replaced by deeply impressed punctures which are arranged in longitudinal rows and become less and less distinct towards the end; moreover by the shape of the thoracical spines which are slender and obliquely directed upwards. Finally the new genus differs from both by the different conformation of the prosternum between the anterior coxae, this being not rounded but wedge-shaped, perpendicularly raised to the level of the coxae, and furrowed along the middle of the whole front side which gives the top a bipartite appearance.

The generic name of the present insect is derived from its strong resemblance to a dwarf-specimen of *Anhammus Daleni* Guér. The specific name is given in honour of its captor.

Length, from the top of the antennary tubers to the end of the elytra, 20 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 7 mm. — Black, with the antennae (the scape excepted) dark brown. Head, thorax, under surface of body, and legs (with the exception of the tarsi which show a bluish grey pile) densely covered with a pale ochreous pubescence, variegated with bare dots which are irregularly confluent on the sides of the abdomen; the antennae are likewise covered with a pubescence which is pale ochreous on the scape and 3rd joint, but more greyish on the basal-, brown on the apical half of the succeeding joints. The elytra are variegated with irregular spots of a very dense pale ochreous pubescence, which spots are more or less confluent in a transverse direction, so as to form three very irregular bands, one across the base including the densely pubescent scutellum, the 2nd before, the 3rd behind the middle; moreover the elytra are sprinkled all over with small dots of a looser but similarly coloured pubescence.

The sculpture of the head is concealed by the pubescence, with the exception of an impressed mesial line extending from the front margin up to the front margin of the thorax. The head is triangularly concave between the antennary tubers which are prominent and, at their base, only separated by the smooth mesial line. The cheeks are as high as the inner orbit of the lower lobe of the eyes, the face subquadrate, broad but not transverse. The antennae twice as long as the body; the scape as long as the 6th joint and gradually thickened on the outside behind the middle, which conformation gives it a somewhat curved appearance; the cicatrix rather large, pubescent, not completely margined at the inside; the 3rd joint the longest, the 4th slightly longer than the 5th, this latter slightly longer than the 6th which is equal in length to each of the succeeding joints, the apical one excepted which is nearly as long as the 3rd.

The thorax has one frontal and two basal grooves parallel with the margins; the disk is somewhat uneven and shows a few irregularly placed hair-bearing granules, and in the centre a few wrinkles. The lateral spines are placed about the middle and obliquely directed upwards; they are long, rather slender and acute and glossy black. The scutellum is very broadly rounded posteriorly.

The elytra are gradually narrowed towards the end; they are provided at the base, especially on the prominent and somewhat compressed shoulders, with numerous glossy granules which are gradually replaced by deeply impressed punctures arranged in longitudinal rows and becoming less and less distinct towards the end. At the base, between the shoulders and the scutellum, a feeble crest is present which is beset with glossy granules. The apices are narrowly truncate with very blunt angles.

The bare dots on the under surface and legs are impunctate. The apical ventral segment is longer than the preceding one, and broadly truncated posteriorly with rounded lateral angles.

10. *Thysia tricincta* Casteln. — A single specimen.

To this lot Mr. Pasteur joined some Butterflies [1]) from Padang Sidempoean (situated at an elevation of about 1000 feet above the level of the sea) and three insects captured (likewise by himself) at the Upper Bila, during a journey from Padang Sidempoean to Deli.

One of these specimens is identical with the larva described and figured in 1831 by Perty in his »Observationes nonnullae in Coleoptera Indiae orientalis" (p. 43, fig. 8 and 9), and which is said to be that of an *Episcapha*-species. It was found by Mr. Pasteur in dense forest, slowly walking on a fallen tree, and has, according to its captor, after death undergone no change whatever, neither in form nor coloration.

The second is a specimen of Lanternfly (*Hotinus pyrorhinus* Donov.). Mr. Pasteur writes me that he had kept

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1) *Ornithoptera Amphrysus* Cram., *Papilio Memnon* Linn., *Papilio Antiphus* Fabr., *Papilio Polytes* Linn., and *Papilio leucothoe* Westw.

it alive (and in good condition) during two days and nights, but that he did not observe the slightest luminosity in it.

The third is a specimen of a very interesting Longicorn, viz. *Bradycnemis velutina* C. O. Waterh., a species of which the native country was not yet known with certainty.

P. S. In a recent paper on new Coleopterous insects from Mount Kinibalu, North Borneo (Proc. Zool. Soc. London. 1889. p. 383) Mr. H. W. Bates describes several new species of Cetoniids which partly belong to new, partly to already known genera. Among the latter are species of the genus *Plectrone* which is regarded by Mr. Bates as a mere section of the genus *Chalcothea*. Moreover Mr. Bates supposes my genus *Pseudochalcothea* to be synonymous with *Plectrone*. This latter supposition may be correct, the first is certainly erroneous.

Though the materials belonging to these genera are not very extensive in our Museum, I believe to have found a good characteristic that, besides the margined pronotum and, in the ♂, the armed hind tibiae, will serve to distinguish the genus *Plectrone* (and *Pseudochalcothea*) from *Chalcothea*. In the ♀ of *Plectrone* (and *Pseudochalcothea*) I find the end of the upper side of the hind tibiae bicuspidate, whereas in the ♀ *Chalcothea* it ends in a single spine.

The distinctive characteristics thus contrast as follows:

I. Sides of pronotum not margined. Hind tibiae in the ♂ simple, their upper margin in the ♀ ending in a single spine . . . . *Chalcothea.*

II. Sides of pronotum margined. Hind tibiae in the ♂ provided on the inner side with a compressed spur or appendage, their upper margin in the ♀ bicuspidate at the end. . . . . *Plectrone*, *Pseudochalcothea.*